

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7092.—VOL. XLIII.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIRTHS.
On the 23rd February, at Surry Hill, Mrs. Arthur Waller, widow, of a son.
On the 21st February, at her residence, 211, Pitt-street, Mrs. William Weller, Woollloomooloo, the wife of Lewis Weller, of Woollloomooloo.

MARRIAGES.
On the 19th February, at St. Paul's, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. H. Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bell, of Ipswich, Dr. Thomas Dore, to Margaret Wilson, eldest daughter of W. M. Dorey, M.D., of Grantham, Lincolnshire.

On the 20th February, at St. Paul's, Ipswich, by the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Parker's Lane, Dr. John Parker, to Miss Mary Baldwin, of Ipswich.

DEATHS.
On the 21st February, at her residence, New Charlton, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, late Mrs. Nathan Levy, Esq., and the beloved mother of Mr. Abraham Levy, of Queenstown, aged 70 years.

In the 1st December, 1860, at Queen's-terrace, Glasgow, Mrs. Jeanne McCormick, late of Sydney, eldest son of the late Mr. William McCormick, formerly co-proprietor of the ABC Advertiser.

On the 21st February, at Hunter's Hill, Edwina Sarah, daughter of General and Sarah Phillips, aged one year and eight months.

On the 15th instant, at the residence of his parents, Crows-street, Surry Hills, David Rodolph, youngest son of Thomas and Hannah Williams, aged 14 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATSON'S BAY and Little Manly Beach.—Master VICTORIA LILIA leaves Watson's Bay, 9:30 a.m.; Circular Quay, 10:15 a.m.; Woolloomooloo, 10:30 a.m.; Watson's Bay, 1:30 p.m.; Little Manly, 1:30 p.m.; to Little Manly, 9:30 a.m.

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THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS BILL.

PERHAPS no greater mistake could have been made by the Assembly, and particularly by those hon. members who are sincere in their desire that the question raised by Mr. Wilson's Church and School Lands Bill should be definitely settled in some shape or other, than to have refused to hear counsel on behalf of the parties interested, or supposed to be interested, against the bill. Counsel having been heard, and two at least of the learned gentlemen selected eminent for legal reputation and ability, not only has the public every reason to be satisfied that the legal objections to the bill have been fairly stated, but the purely ecclesiastical and denominational character of the opposition has been shown in the clearest light. Sir W. Manning stated his case fully and at considerable length. His learned colleagues adopted his views with scarcely any variation, and followed him no less in their line of argument than in point of time. We are, therefore, entitled to assume that the arguments on that side have been exhausted, and their case so far finally closed. It will not detract from Sir W. Manning's acknowledged reputation that he made very little of a very unsatisfactory case. There was an obvious inconsistency between the positions occupied by himself and the other learned gentlemen, as professed and professional advocates on behalf of the heads of two Churches, and of the members of these Churches, and the disclaimer put forth of any exclusively sectarian or denominational interest in the matter. The exclusive claim of the Church of England has, no doubt, been given up, and we take it for granted has been rightly given up, having been, in fact, found to be no longer tenable. But so far as the public are concerned, the exclusiveness is by no means removed; though its area may be widened, by opening the door to a more numerous body of claimants, and dividing among two, or even twenty, denominations, what was formerly appropriated to the Church of England alone. This inconsistency violates Sir W. Manning's entire line of argument. The learned gentleman begins by objecting to the character of the bill itself—

"It was not one that declared that upon any grounds of public policy it was desirable to change the law relating to these lands, and to provide to remove down what which had been granted in the original grant, and consequently to those estates that had received it. Thus the bill was one that most peculiarly raised questions for legal discussion, and he therefore hoped the House would hear him on this point, although, as he fairly admitted, he would not perhaps be free to claim that its indulgence had it been on a question of public policy only."

Now, it may have been an error to designate the bill "declaratory." But, Sir W. Manning himself, in the clearest manner, removes the question from the category of private rights to that of public policy. An attempt, indeed, was made, which looks very like special pleading, by himself and his learned coadjutors, to introduce into the discussion an element of mystification and confusion, by making it appear that the question was a question of existing contracts, the validity of which, it had been averred, would be affected by the passing of this bill. But every one knows, and none better, than Sir W. Manning, that there is no intention whatever on the part of those who support, or who have been most active in the framing of this measure, to repudiate or interfere with existing contracts or engagements lawfully undertaken. To talk of repudiation is, therefore, nothing better than forensic or rhetorical trickery. If no private or sectarian interests be at stake—if the opposition to the bill be based neither on individual nor denominational claims—what other than public rights require to be taken into consideration? The grant was made originally to the Church of England, for religious and educational purposes, with power of revocation in the Crown. The revocation is admitted to have been formal and complete, so far as the Church of England is concerned. It is, however, alleged, that the Crown had no power to revoke absolutely, but that it was bound to continue the trust in itself for the original purposes of the grant; or in other words, that the Crown by the act of revocation, has constituted itself trustee for religious and educational purposes. Now if the continuance of this trust had been sought for, on behalf of the Bishop or certain members of the Church of England, there would have been no transfer of the beneficiary or equitable interests from those originally appointed—no departure in substance from the intentions of the original grant. And from its provisions the rights of private parties might have been sustained, and the danger of repudiation reasonably argued. Again, if the continuance of the same trust had been asked on behalf of one or more denominations—extensive private interests, having something moreover of a quasi-public character, would have been manifestly concerned. But when the continuance of a trusteeship in the Crown is insisted on for general purposes of religion and education—that is to say, for the general benefit—on what other grounds than those of public policy can the question be properly discussed? Is it not in fact to raise the question, whether the Crown ought to be a trustee of public lands, or of public funds, for any special purpose of a public character?—whether, in other words, it be expedient to set apart and separate certain portions of the public lands, or of the public funds, from the general management, for any purpose included among the general functions of the Government?—In such a question it is obvious that, properly speaking, no private right or interest is concerned, but, as what is available for religion and education is available for other public or quasi-public purposes, it is easy to see how the action of Government and legislation might be hampered, and the independence of the Legislature itself seriously affected, by admitting the principle of such trusts as the one in question. Mr. Plunkett's objection to the competency of the Crown as trustee may be wrong in law, but in a political point of view it has considerable force, and certainly the reasoning on the other side was not particularly conclusive. Only one authority was produced by the four learned advocates in support of the contrary opinion. The want of power in Courts of Equity to compel the Crown to discharge its functions, or to punish neglect, shows strikingly the absurdity and ineffectiveness of Crown trusts for any purpose whatsoever. In case of private trustees failing, the Courts supply their places. Would they, or could they do so, in case of such failure on the part of the Crown? In fact, the Crown is too powerful, and, at the same time, too abstract in its nature and position, to be capable of properly performing or rightly undertaking the duties of either trustee or landlord. The same objections may be urged against its being employed in either capacity.

The opponents of Mr. Wilson's bill desire to continue or to establish the Crown as both trustee and landlord over 400,000 acres of unalienated land. They desire ostensibly to set apart the proceeds of these lands for purposes of religion and edu-

cation. With regard to religion, as the State is about to relieve itself of that charge, the matter need not be argued. With regard to education, it is advisable to create a special estate in land or a special fund for this purpose? Is there not something absurd in making the Crown—or for the same thing, the State—a trustee for the performance of duties which from its very nature it is bound to perform? The idea was formerly propounded by Dr. Jenkins in a simpler form, and drew down ridicule on all sides. But the present system of management of the Church and School Lands in the loose state of the law involves this additional feature of complication, that the funds, though nominally appropriated by the Crown, are virtually distributed in payable proportions, at the will and pleasure of the heads of certain religious denominations. This explains the interest taken in the question by bishops and archbishops, and accounts for the late formidable appearance of counsel at the bar of the Assembly. It may serve also to throw some light upon the proceedings of the Government:

X.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JURY AND JUDGE.

BETWEEN MR JUSTICE WILSON AND A JURY OF FOUR.
CLASS V. FERRY AND ANOTHER.

This was an action by the endorsee of a promissory note against the alleged makers of the same.

Mrs. Martin, Q.C., Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Wild, appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was Mr. Alexander Glass, and the defendants Messrs. J. Ferry, and Vincent Dowling. The note was for £450, at nine months after its date, in June, 1859; it was drawn by Dowling in the name of himself and Ferry and Mrs. Ferry, and was endorsed "John Jameson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law." Mrs. Martin deplored, on the afternoon she went out for absent and, on her return found that the lock of the house door had been picked, and the house robbers of sundry articles of the value of about £100. These consist of two hats, two handkerchiefs, and one cross necklace, and a pair of black silk dress, from O'Brien with different purchases. The house was also burglarized, and the burglar, who was a man of about 5 ft. 7 in., took away a silver watch, a ring, and a chain, and a strap. Kelly also alighted a ring off his finger, and took to his watch, which was only preserved by the action of the guard; the screams of his wife at length brought him to the rescue, and the mob then dispersed. Kelly took the case with him, the ring was found in the bottom of the cart; he drove home to his constable's residence, called his wife up, and went with her to the police station, where he corroborated the prosecutor's evidence, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions. Messrs. Moffat and Michael, on the motion of Mr. Myles, members have voted themselves a kind of side-wind payment. They are to travel free on the Government lines of railway.

The Victorian Eleven have returned, highly pleased with their treatment in New South Wales.

They express their gratification very warmly at the high wind and hospitality displayed by their opponents and the Sydney people. The match excited very little interest here until it was fairly commenced and telegrams of the first day's play came to hand. Up to this time there had been very little betting, the odds demanded being so greatly in favour of the Victorians. Some little money was laid on the New South Welshmen at 1 to 2, but odds of eleven were offered at 2000 to 1, and soon picked up to 1000 to 1, and so on.

On the afternoon of the eleventh came forward freely, and soon picked up to 1000 to 1, and so on.

At the close of the match the players were examined, cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution.

James O'Brien and George Tapp were on Saturday brought before the Court charged with having stolen three coats, two vests, one pair boots, two rings, three cabbage-tree hats, and a black silk dress, from the premises of Mr. John Charles Jameson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., and Mr. Wild, appeared for the plaintiff.

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The Victorian Eleven have returned, highly pleased with their treatment in New South Wales.

They express their gratification very warmly at the high wind and hospitality displayed by their opponents and the Sydney people. The match excited very little interest here until it was fairly commenced and telegrams of the first day's play came to hand. Up to this time there had been very little betting, the odds demanded being so greatly in favour of the Victorians. Some little money was laid on the New South Welshmen at 1 to 2, but odds of eleven were offered at 2000 to 1, and soon picked up to 1000 to 1, and so on.

On the afternoon of the eleventh came forward freely, and soon picked up to 1000 to 1, and so on.

At the close of the match the players were examined, cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution.

James O'Brien and George Tapp were on Saturday brought before the Court charged with having stolen three coats, two vests, one pair boots, two rings, three cabbage-tree hats, and a black silk dress, from the premises of Mr. John Charles Jameson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., and Mr. Wild, appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was Mr. Alexander Glass, and the defendants Messrs. J. Ferry, and Vincent Dowling. The note was for £450, at nine months after its date, in June, 1859; it was drawn by Dowling in the name of himself and Ferry and Mrs. Ferry, and was endorsed "John Jameson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law." Mrs. Martin deplored, on the afternoon she went out for absent and, on her return found that the lock of the house door had been picked, and the house robbers of sundry articles of the value of about £100. These consist of two hats, two handkerchiefs, and one cross necklace, and a pair of black silk dress, from O'Brien with different purchases. The house was also burglarized, and the burglar, who was a man of about 5 ft. 7 in., took away a silver watch, a ring, and a chain, and a strap. Kelly also alighted a ring off his finger, and took to his watch, which was only preserved by the action of the guard; the screams of his wife at length brought him to the rescue, and the mob then dispersed. Kelly took the case with him, the ring was found in the bottom of the cart; he drove home to his constable's residence, called his wife up, and went with her to the police station, where he corroborated the prosecutor's evidence, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions. Messrs. Moffat and Michael, on the motion of

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

that at first inimical to the bill, afterwards gave a very much modified opposition. As to the statement that the report of the committee was not fully assented to by the members, there was no such misapprehension; the chairman gave no voice to the motion of any member of those present. Every consideration was given to the position of the Municipal Council, and the conclusions arrived at were that the evils Mr. Bell anticipated were exaggerated, and that the experiment ought to be tried. No one was more favourable, or was likely to do considerable damage to the extensive property under the street, than was nothing to prevent the thing being undone, as a large expenditure was not asked for removal of the surface, but the cost of a great deal had been said with regard to the weight which would come upon the street under the circumstances. But no locomotives were to be run upon this line, and if the trams were loaded only to the ordinary extent of four or five tons, they would move over smooth rails at an easy rate, and there could be no danger to the property in the street than by the present traffic over it by horse. The line was to be worked by horse traction. He did not think the obstruction would be considerable, the tram would be more regular, and this, as well as George-street, would be relieved of the crowds.

Mr. BELL said the committee were satisfied that the trams were loaded only to the ordinary extent of four or five tons, and they would move over smooth rails at an easy rate, and there could be no danger to the property in the street than by the present traffic over it by horse. The line was to be worked by horse traction. He did not think the obstruction would be considerable, the tram would be more regular, and this, as well as George-street, would be relieved of the crowds. It was decided to thank the Society of Engineers in Pitt-street, were in favour of the scheme, and the opposition was from the Municipal Council, in the face of whose expressed disapproval he should be sorry to decide upon the matter, without having taken evidence which satisfied him that there was no great groundlessness. It was said that traffic would draw the western and southern parts of the city, to their injury; but it must be remembered that every step taken by the Legislature to economise public expenditure must be to the loss of some persons, but the crowd which would be harassed by the trams would be the same as the carriage. This measure was likely to remedy an evil long felt, and which would grow greater by degrees. The experiment could not be dangerous; he hoped it would be successful; and they would have the best opportunity of testing its value. It was agreed to postpone the discussion upon the bill.

Mr. M'ARTHUR asked what the Government proposed to do with the Darling Harbour extension. Mr. ARNOLD said there would be no difficulty with this line. It had always been the opinion of the Engineers-in-Charge that the extension of the railway and in the way calculated for the purposes of a harbour extension. The prospect of using it was distant. The only difficulty in the matter, and that not of any great importance, arose from the claims of persons for land that had been taken.

Mr. PARKES said there was every probability of street trams coming into general use, and that, after a few years, there would be no great city in the civilised world which would be unprovided with such a mode of communication. It appeared to him, having carefully watched the debate, that the committee were of opinion as to the general expediency of this mode of travel for goods and for passengers, although some hon. members did take exception to that which it was proposed to effect by this bill. Viewing the whole case, he had come to the conclusion that it would be his duty to vote for the bill, as far as he could. He thought that there ought to have been a special case made out for the construction of such a line of tramway. That, however, had not been done, and he could not but think, seeing that the main trunk was itself passing within a few miles of the city, that it was not reasonable that so much ought to have been done in the interests of the public in carrying out this scheme.

Mr. CALDWELL said there was every probability of street trams coming into general use, and that, after a few years, there would be no great city in the civilised world which would be unprovided with such a mode of communication. It appeared to him, having carefully watched the debate, that the committee were of opinion as to the general expediency of this mode of travel for goods and for passengers, although some hon. members did take exception to that which it was proposed to effect by this bill.

Mr. PARKES said that the bill was then put and carried.

Clause 3, providing that the Commissioner of Railways should lay and manage trams, was put and carried.

Clause 4, laid, and, rejected, voted in Railway Committee.

Mr. WINDEBYE proposed an amendment in the clause, and the committee concurred, to prevent the Municipality of the City of Sydney from laying or maintaining, repairing, and making any sewer, water main, or pipe, or other works, under the management and control of the said municipality. Provided also that the said municipality should take care and charge, and restore such surface to its previous condition, and provided also that no such entry shall be made without twenty-four hours' notice being previously given to the Commissioner of Railways.

The clause was then put and carried.

Clause 5, providing that the Commissioner of Railways should lay and manage trams, was put and carried.

Clause 6, laid, and, rejected, voted in Railway Committee.

Mr. ARNOLD said there would be no difficulty with this line. It had always been the opinion of the Engineers-in-Charge that the extension of the railway and in the way calculated for the purposes of a harbour extension.

The prospect of using it was distant. The only difficulty in the matter, and that not of any great importance, arose from the claims of persons for land that had been taken.

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Mr. PARKES said that the bill was then put and carried.

Mr. CALDWELL moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

Mr. ARNOLD addressed the House against that proposition. Hon. members were taking a course which, as he warned them, would prove to be a very inconvenient one.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others. —The cargo of Mauritius sugar will be sold by auction, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Sydney Produce Exchange, L. E. THRELKELD and CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others. —A choice parcel of green tea, 16 boxes, containing 4 oz. per box, and ginger-pepper, 10 boxes, containing 1 lb. each, will be sold by auction, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock sharp.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO.

Fine Young Hysop
Ditte Gunpowder
Ditte Doleg
Cham Oil
Cinnamon
Ginger
Chew Chow, Suy, Drugs, &c.
Cargo of the Jupiter, from Hongkong.
Important Unsold Sale.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11, THIS DAY.

A portion of the cargo of the Jupiter, from Hongkong,

450 boxes finest young hysop

45 ditto ditto gunpowder

45 half-chests corning

80 boxes preserved ginger (chrysanth)

80 ditto ditto show

330 ditto ditto lamp oil

8 ditto ditto.

The terms are of the very best description, and well worth the attention of the trade. They will be sold with the auctioneer, immediately after the sale of Mauritius sugar on Pierce.

Terms of sale.

Candy's Bacon
Smellie's Hams.

FRIDAY, 1st March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.

12 cases Coopers bacon

12 ditto Smellie's hams.

Groceries, Drapery's Stores

Provisions.

To Grocers, Country Stoekholders, and others.

Important Notice.

FRIDAY, 1st March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.

12 boxes of General groceries

Oliver's stores, provisions, &c.

Terms of sale.

Grace.

On account of whom it may concern.

More or less damaged.

No Morning Light.

FRIDAY, 1st March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.

First to be offered.

50 tons granaries.

In lots to suit purchasers.

A sample of the grain will be shown at the rooms; the grain may be seen on board the bulk carrier, at Ostend's Wharf, where the grain is stored, importers, factors, and other buyers are invited to inspect it.

Buyers' stores.

Terms of sale.

Hogs' Dishes.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.

Comprising

Light Counter Mauritius

Light Horses Mauritius

Medium Horses Mauritius.

For positive sale.

At the City Mart, 1st, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Important to Grocers, Stockholders, Country Buyers, Shippers, Importers, and the trade generally.

The importers beg to remind intending purchasers that the importers of fine Old Mauritius Sugar have been successful in getting the new crop, as the most desirable description suitable for the requirements of this market, and can confidently assure them that the Fleard was the only vessel trading in the Sydney market, so that no other cargo from the Mauritius can enter into competition with the shipment for the next two months.

* Samples of the entire parcel will be on view at the rooms during the day.

M. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to submit for public competition, at the City Mart, 2nd, George-street, THIS DAY, the 1st March at 11 o'clock prompt.

The importers beg to inform intending purchasers that the importers of the French ship Fleard, just arrived from the Mauritius, bring one of the best crops of sugar, being one of the finest parcels that have been offered in this market during the season, comprising

A large Avenir, rich lightation Mauritius sugar

B 100 ditto ditto

AB 100 ditto Kouroune, grainy light counter Mauritius

BD 100 ditto ditto

DE 100 ditto ditto Bougane, large grainy brown Mauritius

E 100 ditto ditto light counter

F 90 ditto Fraterrine, small crystal counter sugar

G 90 ditto ditto

H 75 ditto Graines, ditto ditto

I 75 ditto ditto light yellow counter ditto

J 75 ditto ditto ditto

K 75 ditto ditto ditto

L 75 ditto ditto ditto

M 75 ditto ditto ditto

N 75 ditto ditto ditto

O 75 ditto ditto ditto

P 75 ditto ditto ditto

Q 75 ditto ditto ditto

R 75 ditto ditto ditto

S 75 ditto ditto ditto

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U 75 ditto ditto ditto

V 75 ditto ditto ditto

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X 75 ditto ditto ditto

Y 75 ditto ditto ditto

Z 75 ditto ditto ditto

AA 75 ditto ditto ditto

BB 75 ditto ditto ditto

CC 75 ditto ditto ditto

DD 75 ditto ditto ditto

EE 75 ditto ditto ditto

FF 75 ditto ditto ditto

GG 75 ditto ditto ditto

HH 75 ditto ditto ditto

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VACCINATION.

From a report of Dr. R. Greenup, medical adviser of the Government, addressed to the honorable the Colonial Secretary, and ordered by the Assembly to be printed, on the 13th ultimo, we learn that the total sum of all vaccinations during the year 1860 was 1584, of which 1433 were successful, 25 unsuccessful, and 145 uncertain. The number of persons vaccinated in each year since 1852 inclusive, a yearly average of 1589, or less than one-half the number of births. The numbers were, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858; in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, giving, as already an average of 1595 vaccinations annually, which very clearly shows that the community is very inadequately protected against the most fearful and fatal disease. The cost of vaccination for each child appears, from a little over £1. in Midland to nearly £1 at Yass. The sum of persons vaccinated seems to be very little, if at all so, during the year only seventeen availed themselves of the privilege. The assigned by Dr. Greenup for the small number of vaccinations performed this year is the prevalence of the disease, though with some other difference to children. The small return of vaccination by the superintendents of the vaccine institutions, from 1st January to 31st December, 1860, shows the following results:

Montgomery and under 1 Year of Age.—Sydney: 214 males, 238 females; total, 452; 452 successful. Midland: 13 males, 51 females; total, 64; 74 successful, 20 unsuccessful. Parramatta: 6 males, 7 females; total, 13; 7 successful. Bathurst: 24 males, 22 females; total, 46; 28 successful, 4 unsuccessful, 14 unsuccessful. Newcastle: 51 males, 50 females; total, 101; 11 successful. Goulburn: 18 males, 19 females; total, 36; 36 successful. Wollongong: 32 males, 22 females; total, 54; 47 successful, 7 unsuccessful. Yass: 8 males, 6 females; total, 14; 11 successful, 2 unsuccessful, 1 unascertained. Total: 395 males, 426 females; total, 821; 774 successful, 133 unsuccessful, 55 unascertained.

One Year and under 5 Years of Age.—Sydney: 123 males, 121 females; total, 244; 244 successful. Midland: 61 males, 68 females; total, 91; 71 successful, 20 unsuccessful. Parramatta: 14 males, 12 females; total, 26; 26 successful. Bathurst: 36 males, 36 females; total, 66; 37 successful, 25 unsuccessful, 14 unascertained. Newcastle: 51 males, 50 females; total, 101; 11 successful. Goulburn: 18 males, 19 females; total, 36; 36 successful. Wollongong: 32 males, 22 females; total, 54; 47 successful, 7 unsuccessful. Yass: 8 males, 6 females; total, 14; 11 successful, 2 unsuccessful, 1 unascertained. Total: 395 males, 426 females; total, 821; 774 successful, 133 unsuccessful, 55 unascertained.

VOLUNTEER PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening last, after drill, the members of the Waterloo Company of Volunteer Rifles assembled at the house of Mr. Sergeant Walsh, for the purpose of presenting a small testimonial to Captain Laver, Adjutant of the New South Wales Volunteer Rifles, for the benefits they had derived from his attention and instructions in the drill. The chair having been taken by Captain Bain, Commander of the Company, that gentleman, after giving the object of the meeting, called upon Adjutant Laver to speak. Mr. Bain said:—

Hawkeley, after a few remarks explanatory of the reasons for getting up the testimonial, read the address as follows:—“To Captain Laver, her Majesty’s 12th Regiment, Adjutant of the New South Wales Volunteer Rifles, Sir.—The Waterloo Company of Rifle Volunteers, fully appreciating your kind attention in imparting to them instruction in the rifle drill, and your untiring efforts in making their training thorough, are desirous of expressing their regard and esteem for you, and of marking their sense of the very valuable assistance you have given them, by presenting you with a small present, not of much intrinsic value, but still, they hope, not altogether unworthy of your acceptance. In presenting to you this small testimonial, the men of the Waterloo Company desire to return you their most grateful thanks for the knowledge and valuable services which they have received at your hands, and they beg to assure you that they will continue to persevere in the acquisition of that knowledge until they are quite equal, if not superior, to any other company in the corps. In conclusion, they trust that yourself, Mrs. Laver, and family, may long live in health, happiness, and prosperity, and beg to assure you that they will ever cherish a pleasing and lively remembrance of the services you have so cheerfully rendered them.” Waterloo, February 26th, 1861.

This address was signed by the captain, the lieutenants, and nearly all the men of the company. The testimonial consisted of a beautiful gold pin, from the celebrated house of Favelle, Brothers, George-street, it was elaborately worked in fine gold, and represented a volunteer’s cap, in green bloodstone, surmounting two rilles crossed of pure gold, in morocco case.

Captain Laver, on receiving the address and testimonial, rose, amid much cheering, and said he accepted the address and present, which accompanied it with great pleasure. He had not the slightest apprehension of being a present, and therefore he had the greatest pleasure in receiving it. He had not been used to making speeches, and must be excused for saying much on that occasion. He was happy that his services had been appreciated, and glad to be enabled to say that the Waterloo Company was progressing in their drill, and he trusted they would soon be as efficient as any company in the corps. He again thanked them for their kind services, and had made him sit and sat down in his honour. Captain Laver then gave the health of “Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family,” which was drunk with enthusiasm. Lieutenant Hawkeley then proposed the health of “His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, Colonel Kemp,” observing that his Excellency had taken a great interest in the Volunteer movement, and had it not been for that interest he believed the corps would not have been in its present efficient condition. That vaccination is exten-

sively followed is a matter of course, and is supervised by the superintendent of the Sydney Vaccine Institution, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1860.

One Month and under 1 Year of Age.—January to March: 42 males, 60 females; total, 102; 102 successful. April to June: 45 males, 51 females; total, 96; 96 successful. July to September: 40 males, 39 females; total, 79; 79 successful. October to December: 87 males, 88 females; total, 175; 175 successful. Total: 213 males, 221 females; total, 424; 424 successful.

One Year and under 5 Years of Age.—January to March: 111 males, 127 females; total, 238; 200 successful, 49 unsuccessful. Parramatta: 51 males, 50 females; total, 101; 101 successful. Bathurst: 77 males, 71 females; total, 148; 77 successful, 9 unsuccessful, 62 unascertained. Newcastle: 74 males, 97 females; total, 171; 171 successful. Goulburn: 41 males, 44 females; total, 85; 85 successful. Wollongong: 49 males, 37 females; total, 86; 76 successful, 10 unsuccessful. Yass: 18 males, 11 females; total, 29; 29 successful, 4 unsuccessful, 1 unascertained. Total: 79 males, 82 females; total, 158; 143 successful, 25 unsuccessful.

Dr. John Yates Rutter reports that during the year he has vaccinated 745 individuals, at the institution in Macquarie-street and the Benevolent Asylum. He was obliged to discontinue for some time his duties at the latter, in consequence of the prevalence of great sickness. He has supplied between eleven and twelve hundred charges of lymph to applicants from various parts, and in a short time, I think, that vaccination is extensively followed. The following is a summary of the cases vaccinated by the superintendent of the Sydney Vaccine Institution, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1860:

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One Year and under 5 Years of Age.—January to March: 22 males, 22 females; total, 44; 44 successful. April to June: 27 males, 30 females; total, 57; 57 successful. July to September: 26 males, 23 females; total, 49; 49 successful. October to December: 45 males, 46 females; total, 94; 94 successful. Total: 123 males, 121 females; 244 successful.

Five Years and under 10 Years of Age.—January to March: 2 males, 4 females; total, 6; 6 successful. April to June: 7 males, 1 female; total, 8; 8 successful. July to September: 1 male, 1 female; total, 2; 2 successful. October to December: 8 males, 8 females; total, 16; 16 successful.

Ten Years and under 15 Years of Age.—January to March: 2 males, 4 females; total, 6; 6 successful. April to June: 14 males, 15 females; total, 30; 96 successful. July to September: 40 males, 39 females; total, 79; 79 successful. October to December: 87 males, 88 females; total, 175; 175 successful. Total: 213 males, 221 females; total, 424; 424 successful.

One Year and under 5 Years of Age.—January to March: 2 males, 4 females; total, 6; 6 successful. April to June: 2 females; total, 2; 2 successful. July to September: 1 male, 1 female; total, 2; 2 successful. October to December: 1 male, 1 female; total, 2; 2 successful.

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The School of Arts’ EXHIBITION.—The exhibition at the School of Arts appears not only to meet with a general success, but is increasing in public favour. Yesterday the exhibition was better attended than it had been during any previous day. As many of the visitors went in with season tickets, the exact number who were present yesterday cannot be ascertained; there must, however, have been nearly six hundred, as the day’s receipts amounted to upwards of £30. We believe that the sum already taken exceeds the expense hitherto incurred; the greater portion of the amount taken will be devoted towards paying for the building, and the remainder towards the payment of the expenses of the exhibition. The amount—January to March: nil. April to June: 1 male; total, 1; 1 successful. July to September: 1 male; total, 1; 1 successful. October to December: 1 male; 3 females; 4 successful. Total: Number of Cases of Vaccination.—January to March: 72 males, 92 females; total, 164; 164 successful. April to June: 76 males, 88 females; total, 162; 162 successful. July to September: 1 male, 67 females; total, 134; 134 successful. October to December: 146 males, 146 females; total, 282; 282 successful. Total: 360 males, 387 females; total, 747 successful.

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